SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. The raps and responses which have appeared in the Intelligencer occasionally for the last few months have aroused some who had slept very soundly through all the previous tumuit among the disturbed spirits of both the dead and living. We have rabbed our eyes and looked in gaping and stupified wonder upon our agitated friends who have been conversing with departed spirits through the medium of table-legs, pencils, and seissors, the a, b, State-rights man to the extent of embracing in his c's and all that sort of thing; and, being once thoroughly awake, we have begun to cast about us to see what could done to calm these agitated ones, lest, having aroused all the dise abodied spirits, they should make a combined and irresistible attack upon those of us who remain embodied, and reduce us to meek submission under some uplifted table-leg, or send us back whimpering to the tion in New York he is reported to have said to the citistudy of our alphabet again.

We have had great sympathy, great fear for the living and we have had some doubts of our own sanity as there the Constitution confers, and seek to avoid the burdens occasionally came before us visions of all Bedlam turned (if any) it imposes." loose, all sane ones in strait-jackets, and these liberated bedlamites, with most grave, serious, and solemn earnestness consoling us, as they laced up our waistcoats and shaved our heads. Poor fellows! We could not understand the racket of tables, (except at dinner and after we have seen nothing in any newspaper lately to match the removal of the cloth,) and we must not be suffered to the annexed paragraph, and which we find so well ango at large. But where, during all this time, has slept our sympathy for the poor, wretched, and tormented ly was never in the city which he so grossly abuses, and some of whom have been driven with lightning speed from Boston to Chicago? Since the grave closed pay his expenses if he does not eat his words with more over murdered Abel, in all nations, civilized and savage, it has been considered a high crime to disturb the grave, the body, the resting-place of the dead, while disturbing the spirits of the dead has been a crime so inconceivable as never to have found a name among men-I forget, there is a name; but it implies something more grand, respectful, sublime than drumming on floors or lessons in the a-b-abs. We commit the body of our friend to the grave, mournfully and tenderly say to him in pace quiescas, and before we turn from the little mound that has been heaped above him, some Fox in Rochester has scented the prey, and the poor fellow is summoned away to thump out some nonsense that we were flattering ourselves he was already well rid of. Why, Messrs. Editors, the very ter and reputation of the city of Washington is at once audacity of this crime of disturbing the rest of dead so uncharitable and so unjust that I am constrained to friends has so completely overwhelmed and astonished us say a word or two in reference to it. I do not know whethat we have not yet been able to rally our indignation against it and meet it with the resistance which it deserves. There were terrors enough hanging around death that opportunity. There is no city of its size in the heretofore to make the stoutest hearts among us quail, Union having higher claims to kindness. hospitality.

are to be swept away at last, and we are to understand that some solemn spinster, aided by some restless, inquisitive, dreamy cobbler, may summon our deluded spirits us thumping there till "ghosts troop home to churchconsole themselves with the belief that they have buried our follies with us? Must they be constantly tormented convenient "medium" and uttering even greater nonsense than we ever did while living; and telling secrets, too, that you could not have forced from us by thumb-screws? Who would wish to die and incur such a fate! It is too bad that Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster, and

John C. Calhoun, and all our great and all our little posoilers, Antimasons and Antirenters, Barnburners and Hunkers, Tariff and Anti-tariff men, Unionists and Secessionists, and all the other countless schools of political choice. philosophers, cannot be permitted to rest quietly when dead, but must be handed over to the spiritual philosophers, and summoned to a hundred table-legs in a single night, been ashamed of when living. Think of the philosophical sion" could not silence, and thus disappoint him of ob- unnecessary. taining an answer through any "medium" whatever! What, then, shall be done to protect the rest of the dead?

Must they be left to defend themselves as best they may against this remorseless host of their disturbers? These 'mediums" have no fear of ghosts, and scorn to whistle, as did schoolboys of old, to keep their spirits up. But I protest against any of my friends being called upon to thump table-legs for any such coteries.

Can any thing be done for the protection of the living against all the fearful consequences that seem to attach to this tampering with the unknown world, this so-called intercourse with the dead? Legislation is out of the question on this subject, for the cry of "persecution" would be deafening, and it would only increase the evilby raising up a host ambitious of martyrdom in the holy cause of conscience; as if they had a conscience when they so ruthlessly disturb, or pretend to disturb, the sleep of the dead. Ridicule they reject with infinite scorn. Argument they pretend to appreciate; and they are eternally challenging us to an investigation of facts. To facts and to argument let the appeal be made, and the question can be settled to the perfect satisfaction of the American mind.

Then arises the query, how shall this appeal be made Who shall undertake it? We have no Academy of Science, as have the French, by which such questions can be taken up and investigated. But we have a Scientific Association which would seem capable of answering all the ends required in this case. This association is to meet within a few days in Gleveland. What I would propose, then, is briefly this: let this association appoint a committee, consisting of, first, the very best metaphysician in the association, (or in the United States, if they can go out of the association to make an appointment, and do not happen to have the best metaphysician of the country in their body ;) second, the best anatomist and physiologist attainable; third, the man most profoundly acquainted with electricity; fourth, the man most learned in the history and most familiar with all the phenomena of animal magnetism; fifth, one of the most calm, fair, candid, patient, laborious, and untiring investigators of any phenomena that he undertakes; and, sixth, one of the most restless, inquisitive, and sceptical inquirers into natural phenomena that can be found. A committee so constituted would contain every element needed to a full investigation of all the facts. Let this committee not summon the media before themselves, but go to any medium, or so-called medium, wherever it can be found, and there carefully investigate all that can be seen or known. Let them take one, two, three, or five years, if necessary, and make a full sport, and the question will be settled for the American mind, and definitely settled, as is the steam engine and magnetic telegraph.

Seriously, is not the question worth a laborious and definite settlement? The annals of insanity connected with this matter are most startling, and they appeal to science and philanthropy for every possible aid. If this is the best method of meeting the question, let us use it. If not, give us a better, and all will be satisfied.

BRILLIANT RAILROAD PARTY.—On board the Danish ship-of-the-line Danobrog, then at Kiel harbor, a great ball was given on the 24th June. On this occasion occurred a circumstance perhaps unexampled in the annals of railway travelling, namely, that a large company of the fashionables and aristocracy from Altons and Hamburg went by the Hamburg-Kiel Railway in full ball dress for the festival. The distance is about 108 miles.

### THE PRESIDENT'S OPINIONS.

Messrs. EDITO: No other doctrines have so much as ion and peaceable secession disturbed the public peace and produced so much angry disputation. A candidate for the representative capacity in Virginia, recently denouncing nullification as an absurd fallacy, declared it as his opinion that "State secession was unattractive to the patriot in any form, and was scarcely honorable when gilded with the false glare of being peaceable of right." That candidate was opposed on the ground of a difference of opinion on that subject by many who support the present Administration, in the belief State-rights man to the extent of embracing in his political creed the doctrine of "peaceable secession." If Gen. PIERCE admits that doctrine, what act or expres sion of his contains the admission? He is reported as having said, in his reply to Mr. DALLAS, the other day, in Philadelphia, that "however great any State in the Union may be, it is nothing out of it." In his reply at his recepzens of New York: "You will be faithless to honor and common honesty if you consent to enjoy the privileges

### THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

As a specimen of flippant ignorance and impudence alacrity than his prototype ate the leek.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

" Washington City as the Seat of Government .- As for this last city of wax and wafers—which the British unfortunately would not keep or bury in the Potomac—the sooner we change its name the better for the memory and fame of the illustrious Southerner whose patronym it now prostitutes. New names may be found in abundance—there is Sodom and Gomorrah, and a thousand others may be suggested."

Messrs. Editors: The above extract is from a communication in your paper of yesterday. I have no purpose to make any remarks on the general views of the author, but the opinion expressed respecting the characso uncharitable and so unjust that I am constrained to ther the writer has had the opportunity of knowing personally the people whom he condemns, but I have had

and we have found it no easy task to soothe mese terrors | sound morals, and genuine piety. I know of no city, with hopes of rest at last, and wisdom, too, purged of all not excepting Charleston, where society is more easy the follies that cling to us here, and augmented beyond and agreeable, where personal merit is more readily reany thing we are able to conceive of. But these hopes cognised, where information is more diffused, and superiority in intellect and learning more highly appreciated. The absence of a great commerce preserves it from the vices which commerce engenders. The moderate scale to their tea-table, after their daily task is done, and keep of living exempts it from the competitions in luxury and fashion which the great incomes of other cities produce. yards." Has it come to this? Can our friends no longer Its being the centre of national interests, as the seat of government, draws to it continually every man or woman, foreign or native, of celebrity or importance. Even by the fear that we shall be reappearing through some the much-abused climate is decidedly better than that of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, and the situation is one at once of beauty and magnificence.

I hope that it may continue forever to be the seat of government. The name is appropriate. It is within sight of Mount Vernon. It was selected by WASHINGTON. It was founded by his hand. This alone gives it a peculiticians, who while living have been ceaselessly tormented liar character which no other city can possess. It will by all sorts of interrogatories from Abolitionists and Free- forever constitute a part of the nation's gratitude to its founder to preserve his city sacred to the purposes for which it was selected and established by his hand and

The objections to it on the ground of not being central are every day becoming less and less important. Railroads reduce difficulties arising from distance to no- significant of a settled policy, that we quote them at some to rap out some crude sentiment that they would have thing. The permanency of a great nation's capital is of length. more moment than any consideration of convenience or Calhoun's being summoned under their tea-table by a distance. I doubt if a case can be mentioned of a change little knot of Boston abolitionists, and there meekly and in the capital city of a great nation which was not followed calmly spelling out one of his political rhapsodies! We by evil consequences, and did not prove to be a mistake. hoped that these great statesmen were at It destroys the prestige of cherished and old associalength beyond the reach of their political foes. But it tions. The change from Rome to Constantinople ruined seems that they are still within reach; and, what is worse, the Roman Empire. That from Moscow to St. Petersmany living men. There is danger that an answer to the the coveted advantages. In our case I am inclined to becelebrated Cleveland question will be extorted yet. But lieve that the change of the Republic's capital would enmay the brave old hero outlive by a thousand years the danger the stability of the Republic, and prove to be as remorseless inquisitor whom all that "noise and confu- mischievous in its consequences as it is in all respects JUSTICE.

Naples, June 28, 1853 .- I regret to inform you of the death of ARTHUR MIDDLETON, Esq., of South Carolina, who for the last three years has resided in Naples with his family. He died on the 9th ultimo of pleurisy, a disease under which he had suffered for several months, and which was probably rendered fatal by improper hydropathic treatment. He was an accomplished gentleman and scholar, and universally respected for his honorable principles and conduct, and his kind and genial disposition. His loss is deeply lamented by a large circle of friends, who had formed for him such an attachment as is only bestowed upon those possessed of the better qualities of human nature. Mr. M. was formerly Secretary to the American Legation in Spain, and his father was Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburgh. He leaves two children and a widow, who is descended from an illustrious Bolognese family, from whom she inherited the title of Countess of Benivoglio. [ Correspondence New York Courier.

The whole region of Western Virginia (says one of our exchange papers) is rapidly filling up. The tide of immigration is pouring in from all quarters. Few have any adequate conception of the extent or character of this ming. Hitherto, so scattering were our settlements and so small the companies of new comers, that most of them found possessions and habitations along the margins of rivers and lesser streams. Not so now. The low lands are pretty well filled-too much crowded for comfort to the hardy pioneers, who fice the denser neighborhood and seek new homes upon the uplands, thus peopling large tracts of country which have long lain waste, the domain of the deer and other wild beasts.

FROM THE BAY OF ST. LAWRENCE.-The Gloucester Telegraph reports the first arrival from the bay of St. Lawrence. Mackerol were not plenty, and the vessels were not doing much. The schooner had been boarded by an English naval officer, who was gentlemanly, and stated that vessels with more than two guns or muskets on board were liable to be seized. It is reported that American ishing vessels were not allowed to enter the Bay of Chaleur. It is said that most if not all of the people of St. John's Island, Cape Breton, and the Gut of Canso thought as hard of the official vessels as the Americans, notwithstanding they were among those who petitioned for them. They now wish to have the restrictions removed, as they prevent a very profitable commerce with the provincials.

A TURN OF FORTUNE'S WHEEL .- A hard-working and ndustrious American family, the father of which is a coal heaver and the mother a washerwoman, residing in Boston, has just received information that a brother of the former recently died in Calcutta, leaving them the very acceptable sum of \$52,000.

SICKNESS IN WESTERN MARYLAND .- A disease strongly Sickness in Western Markland.—A disease strongly resembling cholera is committing considerable ravages in various parts of Washington and Frederick counties, Maryland, having first made its appearance in the little town of Williamsport, where it already, in six weeks, numbers some fifty-five victims, and at the latest accounts was prevailing to a considerable extent. On Friday and Saturday the same disease made its appearance in Emmittsburg, and carried off six victims, leaving also many others sick, with scarcely a prospect of recovery. The disease has also spread into the country from Williamsport, and there had been several deaths at Leiter's Mills, and also at Mechanicstown, fourteen miles from Emmittsburg.

# WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1853.

SIGN OF THE TIMES. \*

It is with much pleasure—the greater, we coness, for some little surprise—that we see a journal o influential as the Charleston Mercury deservedly s with a large body of politicians in the South, emphatically endorsing the views lately expressed by two of our Cabinet Ministers, in the presence of the PRESIDENT, in regard to the constitutional of them being at once carried over the Falls to their power of the Government to construct a railroad to dreadful fate, and the other by chance striking and clingthe Pacific. The Mercury says, indeed, that it has for some time past advocated the view recently indicated at Philadelphia by Secretary DAVIS; and of course it must be so; but, always regarding that found that his rescue was almost impossible, since no print as after the straitest sect of strict construction- boat that could be procured would float a moment in the ists, we had not anticipated its support in the rapids without being swamped and overturned. A greatest work of internal improvement ever pro- despatch was immediately sent to Buffalo for a life-boat, jected in this country. At any rate, the stand it jected in this country. At any rate, the stand it mean time a box containing refreshment was attempted to be floated to the imperilled man, who had clung with Carolina, when her Calhouns, and McDuffies, desperation to his frail support in the midst of the dizzyand Hamiltons were first among the foremost in ing, whirling rapids, and within hearing of the roar of the National Councils in maintaining the great the cataract over which at any moment he might be hurlwas never in the city which he so grossly abuses, and he will come and spend a weekshere we will agree to the country then imperatively demanded of the it immediately swamped. A raft was then floated out to General Government as among the highest of its the sufferer, who got upon it; and, at six o'clock in duties. We hail the liberal views of the dis- the evening another life-boat was sent to him, which tinguished Secretary of War and his colleagues, struck the raft and swept the man off into the rapids. and of the leading journal of Charleston, as au- He then attempted to swim to a small island, but failing lomestic policy.

### FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. -Among the most interesting ndications of the policy of the Administration which have been disclosed during the tour to New York, we place the remarks of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury at the reception in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia American, whose editor took part in the entertainment, in an article on the subject of a railroad o the Pacific, says :

"The Government, through two of its principal Secretaries, has declared in favor of the undertaking as a work of national necessity, and it has declared too in favor of its being constructed, as a Government want

overnment. No constitutional difficulties are hended to be in the way, no constitutional scruples appear to be entertained; the clause is designated confer-ring the power under which it can be made; the surplus ands in the Treasury are pointed at as available for the purpose, and as capable of being applied more beneficially in this mode than in any other; and, accordingly, we are istified in believing that Gen. Pierce has determined to lace the building of the Pacific railroad at the head of the measures which are to constitute his policy, and that he means to secure for his Administration the glory of mmencing the grandest, as it is destined to prove the most beneficent, work of internal improvement ever at-tempted by human hands. It was in his presence, and therefore, assuredly, with his previous knowledge and full concurrence, that Col. Davis and Mr. Guthrie gave utterance to words on the subject which, we are sure, will be read with one sentiment of pleasure throughout the entire length and breadth of the United States."

The plan here indicated, (continues the Mercury,) it is well known to our readers, is the one which this paper has always advocated from the commencement of the discussion in the Senate last winter. We advocated the measure as one of plain necessity to the protection of the Pacific region, and its construction by the Government as the constitutional and proper mode of realizing the object. We rejoice to see that the Administration has taken this view of a question likely to have so great a place in the practical politics of the next four years. Col. Davis's views are so exactly our own, so well expressed, and so

## WHIG NOMINATIONS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Whig State Convention of Mississippi held a harmonious session at Jackson on the 11th and 12th instant, (the Hon. Wm. A. Lake presiding,) and concluded the business for which it had assembled by nominating for State officers the gentlemen that they are not much wiser about some things than burg was the whim of a despot, and has secured none of whose names are embodied in the following resolutions, which were passed by acclamation :

> Hon. Francis M. Rogers, of Monroe, is the choice of the people of this State for the office of Governor. Resolved, That, conjointly with the name of FRANCIS M. Roserved, That, conjointly with the name of Francis M.
> Rogers of Monroe, as a candidate for Governor, the
> names of Daniel R. Russell of Carroll, Janes A. Horne
> of Lauderdale, George A. Foots of Noxubee, and Joseph
> McDowell of Rankin, are, we believe, peculiarly acceptable to the people of Mississippi, in connexion with the
> respective offices of Auditor of Public Accounts, Secretary
> of State, Attorney General, and State Trensurer.
>
> People of That we take the occasion for overslyes to

Resolved, That we take the occasion for ourselves to express our hearty approval of the principle laid down by the Whig Convention at Baltimore in June, 1852, and at the same time to acknowledge, as we have heretofore done, and shall continue to do, our deep obligations to those noble statesmen who so gallantly stood by the Compromise of 1850, and who advocated acquiescence in it as a final settlement of great sectional controversies.

Resolved, That we gladly look forward to the auspicio Resolved, That we gladly look forward to the auspicious period here in Mississippi when the interest, honor, and welfare of our State shall be the chief subjects of deliberation in our State elections; such course being necessary, in our opinion, to the attainment of that prosperity of which the State is so susceptible, and to the proper development of her abundant resources.

Resolved, That we condemn and hold up to stern popular course the appointment by President Pierce of Free-

rebuke the appointment by President Pierce of Free-soilers and Secessionists to office, and of those who so lately signalized themselves in their ultra opposition and resistance to the great peace measures of 1850; the more especially as it developes a policy utterly at war with the professions of the Inaugural Address with reference to those measures—professions which unquestionably met the sanction of the great conservative body of the Ame-

Of the slave trade in Brazil a Rio Janeiro correpondent of the Philadelphia Ledger gives the folwing statistics:

"The importation for the year 1842 amounted 7,485; with the exception of a slight reaction in 1845, t continued to increase with alarming speed until 1848, when a revolution took place so rapid as to reduce the whole business in 1852 to 700, a smaller number than usually constitutes a single cargo."

Constitution Tingers .- The Boston (Democratic) Post ays: "If as much pains had been taken by the conention to improve the constitution as there has been to perpetuate the Freesoil party, we should have had the nost perfect form of government submitted for the adoption of the people that any State in the Union could ponst of."

The New York (Democratic) Post thinks that "when the Washington Union shall have read all the Freesoilers out of the Democratic party at the North, the Democratic party will have very little flesh, blood, bones, or gristle left."-Louisville Journal.

Hogs in Kentucky .- The Louisville Journal publishes are thirteen counties yet to hear from ; the total increase to be of that faction.' in the State will therefore be about 215,000 head.

NAVAL DRY-DOCK AT PENSACOLA .- It is stated that th nmission whose duty it is to examine and accept or reect the Naval Floating Dry-dock at Pensacola have reported adversely to the structure. The commissioners equired the frigate Columbia to be taken up on the dock nd drawn off upon the railway connected with it, with all her guns, stores, and armament on board, and to remain in that position for a given time. The contractors, Messrs. Dakin, Gilbert, Secor & Co., of New York, deny that the terms of the contract require this service at their hands, and refuse to perform it.

## THE CATASTROPHE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

The most intense excitement was created at Niagara Tuesday morning by the startling intelligence that a man was in the midst of the rapids within a few feet of the Falls, clinging for life to a frail stump, against which, in his perilous descent of the rapids, he had been thrown. As soon as the terrible news became known hundreds of persons hurried to the spot, and the report was found to

Upon inquiry it was ascertained that the poor fellow was one of three men belonging to a scow used for taking sand down the river, who had got into a small boat attached to the scow about nine o'clock on Monday evening, and, having by some means become separated therefrom, were hurried down the rapids. The boat was of course speedily swamped, and the men cast into the water; two ing to a stump about midway between the falls and Goat Island bridge. At daylight on Tuesday morning this poor fellow was

discovered in his perilous situation, and it was speedily and one was sent by the railroad without delay. In the

shrick, waved his arms wildly, and disappeared. His trality. name was Joseph Aveny. The name of one of his companions was THOMAS HARMAMAN.

FROM THE BUFFALO COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER OF WEDNESDAY. Up to six o'clock last evening the public were kept in state of excitement by despatches received at intervals from the Falls, bringing information of the situation of poor Avent, each report fluctuating between hope and fear; now expressing confidence in his eventual safety, and now almost despairing of his rescue. A large numby the trains, and swelled the than-sands already gathered

around the and

We have been furnished with an account of the proeedings since one o'clock yesterday by an eye-witness. Our informant tells us that the man was in a part of the apids where the rocks rise nearly to the surface of the water. A log of wood, apparently wedged tightly beween the rocks, and crossed by another, still higher out of the water, was his resting place. Here he remained, half clinging to and half perching upon the log, from which he would occasionally slip down and walk a little on the rocks, which were only a sort distance under water. A few feet in advance was a small fall of about four or five feet, and here and on each side of him the waters

rushed wildly on at a speed of about forty miles an hour. Since our report yesterday was made up, about 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, a raft was constructed formed of crossed timbers, strongly fastened in a square form, a hogshead being placed in the center. The raft was strongly secured with ropes on each side, and was floated down to the rocks upon which Avery was stationed. As it approached the spot where he stood, the rope got fast in the rocks, and the raft became immovable. Avery then approaches cocks, and the raft became immovable. Avery then appeared to muster strength and courage, and descending rocks, and the raft became immovable. rom the log, walked over the rocks to the place where the rope had caught and labored long and hard to disen-

Regard and motive long and hard to disent the gard if from the rocks. After some time he succeeded, and then with renewed energy, inspired by the hope of rescue, he pulled manfully at the rope until he succeeded in bringing the raft from the current towards his fearful recting place.

Avery now got on to the raft, making himself fast there to by means of ropes which had been placed there for that purpose, and those on the land commenced drawing it to one of the small islands, towards which its course was directed, when suddenly it became stationary in the midst of the rapids, the ropes having again caught in the rocks. All endeavors to move it were found to be in vain, and much fear was entertained that the strain upon the ropes might break them and occasion the poor fellow's loss. Yarious suggestions were now volunteered, and several attempts were made to reach him. One man went out in a bont as far as he dared to venture, and asked him if he would fasten a rope round his body and trust to being drawn in by that. The poor fellow however, shooth is can be relied upon as authentic.

St. Petersburgh letters of June 20th say that exchange and stocks were unattered, and the impression prevailed that peace would be maintained.

The second the following facts: The party consisted of fifteen men, among which were officials, citizens, &c., all Mormono, or adherents of the Latter Day Saints; six of whom, from the severe weands, will provement in middling qualities.

LASDON, JULY 5.—In consequence of the Turkish question wheat of all kinds is from 4s. to 5s. higher; flour 1s.

LATER STILL.

HALIFAX, JULY 20.—The steamer Europa brings the following additional items of intelligence:

There are plenty of rumors in regard to the aspect and probable solution of the Eastern question, but nothing that can be relied upon as authentic.

St. Petersburgh letters of June 20th say that exchange and stocks were unattered, and the impression prevailed the location, and the test in polities was Mornoms and General Action, and the rectio rope. At length a boat was got ready—a life-boat, which had arrived from Buffalo—and was launched. Seeing the preparations, Avery unloosed his fastenings, with the inpreparations, Avery unicosed his lastenings, with the in-tention of being ready to spring into the boat. Borne on by the rushing waters, and amid the breathless suspense of the spectators, the boat approached the raft. A thrill ran through the crowd; the boat lived in the angry waves; it struck the raft; a shout of joy rang forth from the shores, for it was believed that he was saved; when suddenly the hope that had been raised was again destroyed. A moment's confusion followed the collision, and in the next the victim was seen in the midst of the waters, se-parated from his frail support and struggling for life. For a minute or two the poor fellow, striking out boldly, swam strongly towards the island, and the cry echoed from shore to shore that he would yet be saved. But soon the fact became certain that he receded from the shore; his strength was evidently failing. Gradually he was borne back into the fiercest part of the current; slowly at first, then more rapidly. Swiftly and more swiftly he approached the brink of the fatal precipice. The waters had him at last, their undisputed victim, and madly they whirled him on to death, as though enraged at his persevering efforts to escape their fury. A sickening feeling came over the spectators when, just on the brink of the precipice, the doomed man sprang up from the waters—clear from their surface—raising himself upright as a statue, with his arms flung wildly aloft, and with a piercipic skip that rang loudly above the more/sing record the ing shrick that rang loudly above the mocking roar of the cataract, fell back again into the foaming waves, and was

surled over the brow of the precipice. we have no heart for comment upon the melancholy and awful event. The fate of poor Avery will add another to the many fearful local incidents already related by the guides at the Falls, and for years his critical situation, his hard struggles, his fearful death will be the theme of

The Martinsburg (Va.) Gazette says the wheat harvest sended, and the expectations of the husbandman are more than realized. The quantity is fully equal to that of last year, and the quality first rate. The prospect for a good crop of corn is fair.

MARYLAND TOBACCO CROP. - Fine rains which have preailed in Prince George's county have somewhat revived the hopes of the tobacco-growers, though it is yet thought not more than half a crop can be secured. The Marlboro' Gazette says:

" In this neighborhood the rain was fully sufficient to enable planters who had tobacco plants to set them out. The number of those who were so fortunate as to have them was comparatively few; and we reiterate the opinion that, under the most favorable growing weather, we do not anticipate that more than half the usual quantity of this article can be brought to the house. We learn that the copious rains of Monday and yesterday morning did not extend more than five or six miles below this village in the direction of Nottingham, and that in all or most of that favillage in the direction of Nottingham, and that in all or ost of that fertile region there has been but a small quantity of tobacco planted.

The National Democrat (New York) of the 19th July says that "General Pierce has caused it to be repeatedly table of the number of hogs in eighty-eight counties of made known that he has appointed no man to office whom that State over six months old, showing an aggregate he believed to be a Freesoiler, and he boldly declares that excess on the number last year of 192,000 head. There he will remove every man from office who shows himself

Hon. WM. MEDILL was inaugurated as Governor Dhio on the 13th instant. He was elected to the office of Lieutenant Governor, and is now Governor under the constitution, Gov. Wood having resigned to take an office abroad conferred by the President. Mr. MEDILL is the Democratic candidate for Governor for the fall election.

THE CHINCHA ISLANDS .- Orders were received at the Chincha Islands, May 31, from Lima, to clear all American ships from the Islands, with cargoes of guano, withng to Callao. This is a wise regulation of the Peruvian Government, as it tends to reduce the cost of guano on shipboard, by relieving the vessels from the loss of time in returning to Callae for clearance.

Count Nesselrode's circular by a despatch communicated to their agents abroad—a measure they were the more bound to take as the principal arguments of that

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Franklin, from Havre and Southampton, arrived at New York on Tuesday, bringing Liverpool dates of the 6th instant.

The commercial news from England is important it will be found below. The quarterly returns issued on the 5th instant show an increase in the public revenue of £1,000,000. The Queen was to hold a review of the great fleet at Spithead on the 8th instant.

Our Telegraphic correspondence describes the ntelligence from the East as decidedly warlike, though, notwithstanding the threatening aspect of affairs, there were those who hoped for a continuance of peace.

A despatch to the London Times, dated at Vienna on the 6th of July, states that the Russians had crossed the river Pruth at two points, for the purpose of occupying the principalities of Wallachia

A protracted Cabinet Council was held at London on the 2d instant, at which it was said to be decided that the French and English fleets were to enter the Dardanelles as a counter move to the hostile demonstration of the Russians. It was thought, however, that negotiations would continue even after the occupation by Russia of the principalities.

The report in London on the 2d that the Russians had entered Jassy had caused a panic in the London Stock Exchange. The rumor was denied by the Austrian Minister on the 4th, but was still believed, owing to the fact that the Paris Moniteur had announced the receipt of an official despatch from St. Petersburg decreeing the occupation of the Danubien Provinces.

It is stated that the occupation of Moldavia by guring the return of wise councils and a sound to reach it, he raised himself up to his full height, gave a France and England. Prussia maintains her neu-

Count GAYLUSE was to leave Vienna on a special mission to St. Petersburgh in regard to the Turkish question.

The warlike preparations of Turkey are continued on the most extensive scale. The unfurling of the Sacred Banner of Mahomet will be the signal for the rising of the Mahommedon tribes from the Red Sea to the Caspian , At the Arsenal of Constantinople for your vessels were being armed, and the militia of Constantinople had been ordered out. ber of persons left this city for the scene of exament | The Prince of SERVIA had offered to place 45,000 men at the disposal of the Sultan, and a similar force was being raised in Albania.

The Emperor of Russia had issued a manifesto on the 26th of June, denying that he wishes war, and throwing the whole blame of war, if it should come, upon the Ottoman Empire.

delphia corn was more saleable at 21s for yellow, and 32s a 32s 6d per quarter for white. The imports of all articles were heavy. Maxwell's circular of Tuesday, July 5th, quotes an advance of 2s 6d per barrel in flour, 2s per quarter in corn, 3d a 4d per bushel in white wheat. and 5d a 6d in red since that day week.

Mr. Henry's circular says that lard is steady at a shilling advance, with an upward tendency. Bacon is held

amored that Mozenory will be sent by Russia to Contantinople to re-open negotiations. The masses in Turkey are anxious for war, and warlike preparations are cessant, under the direction of French and English offi-

cers. Selim Pacha has gone on a mission to Schamyl, the Circassian chief, to secure his alliance. Commodore STRINGHAM, of the U. S. frigate Cumber and, had an interview with the Sultan and assured him that he had the sympathy of the American people.

It was rumored that if France and England did not re

treaties. Negotiations would then be resumed, the result of which will be the guarantees of the privileges and imnunities formally made by the Porte to all the Powers. neluding Russia. The question is not one of personal vanity, any more than it is of policy, on the part of the Czar. Having taken territory in pledge, Nicholas will

upon a protocol, to be submitted to Russia and Turkey. The French Government have proceeded to answer

Russian State paper were expressly directed against the rival pretensions of France in the question of the Holy

M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS'S memorandum is a document of great precision in argument and great moderation in tone. The French Minister of 1853 disposes of the main question in dispute by a quotation from a memorandum from Count de St. Priest, the Ambassador of France at Con-stantinople from 1768 to 1785, which is so pertinent to the matter now in dispute that we shall transcribe the

" 'The zeal of our Kings,' said M. de St. Priest, 'has "'The zeal of our Kings,' said M. de St. Priest, 'has been adorned with the title of 'protection of the Catholic faith in the Levant,' but that term is illusory, and serves to mislead those who have not examined the thing. The Sultans have never had so much as an idea that the Kings of France thought themselves authorized to meddle with the religion of the subjects of the Porte. No Prince—as was very well said long ago by the Marquis de Bonnac, at this same embassy—no Prince will permit Prince—as was very well said long ago by the Marquis de Bonnac, at this same embassy—no Prince will permit another to mix himself up with the religion of his subjects." The Turks are as sensitive as any other people on this point. France, which has always treated with the Porte as a friend, never imposed on that Power such invidious conditions; and the first point of my instructions was to avoid giving umbrage to the Grand Seignor by stretching those capitulations which concern religious matters."

This quotation is doubly significant, for it demolishes the claim of Russia to the protection of the Greek church, founded upon analogy with that exercised by France in favor of the Latins; and it also shows that France is prepared to desist from the extreme exigencies of a similar nature which she had at one moment put forward.

M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, however, has not hesitated to state, though in moderate language, that the conclusion of a separate treaty- on this subject between the Porte and another Power, without the participation of France, would be an act justifying whatever reservation she might adopt, or even whatever threats she might in her turn utter. This answer of the French Government is creditable to them in every respect, and as we have occasion to advert to the conduct they have recently pursued in these transact tions, we feel bound to add that, as far as we are acquainted with it, it has been marked by great fairness, and a determination to uphold, in concert with this country, those principles of public law which are the strongest bond of national interest and of the general peace.

# MORMON TROUBLES IN MICHIGAN.

FROM THE CHICAGO JOURNAL OF JULY 18.

FIGHT WITH THE MORMONS .- We are indebted to Capt. S. S. STONE, of the barque Morgan, who arrived here vesterday, for the following extract from his log-book, detailing a bloody rencontre between a party of Mormous from Beaver Island and a party of citizens from the main

BARQUE MORGAN, FROM SAGINAW FOR CHICAGO,
JULY 13, 6 o'clock P. M., 1853.

Off head Beaver Island, 15 miles from the main, opposite Pine
River, (Mich.) wind S.S.E., light and clear. Heard reports of fire-arms and loud shouts as of a general

THE ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 6.—Wright & Gandy say that there has been much excitement in the market for breadstuffs, and prices have advanced on all descriptions since the departure of the Arabia. Wheat continues active at 7s 9d a 8s 3d for white, and 7s 3d a 7s 6d for red. Flour was largely dealt in at 26s 6d a 27s for Western canal, and 28s a 29s for choice brands. Baltimore and Philadelphic corp. Western the step of the server was the state of of us, and begged us to take them on board and afford them protection, to which I assented, and they came on board. The boat in chase, now about fifty rods distant, "threw up" and lay on their oars, ceased firing, and hailed us, forbidding my receiving the cursed Mormons on board; that they were pirates, deserved death, and should die, as also all those who protected them, &c.; to all of which I mildly replied that the affair was somewhat an exciting one, and that I could not permit them to approach any nearer the vessel in their present excited state, at which they held a short consultation, and then rowed off for the shore from whence they came, "Pine River." Upon an inquiry into the affair and an examination of the

that peace would be maintained.

The passage of the Pruth by the Russians on the 2d of July and the occupation of Jassy is confirmed by later and authentic advices. Gen. Luders is to occupy Walladian authentic advices. Gen. Luders is to occupy Walladian and authentic advices. The Peace of law, the sheriff on this occasion had proceeded to the township of Pine river (in said county) to summon and authentic advices. Gen. Luders is to occupy Wallachia and Gen. Damburg Moldavia. The Russian reserve at Moscow was about to march to Bessarabia.

Among the Russian troops on the frontier are Calmuck Tartars and other tribes of the interior of Asia, indicating that the Emperor has been for a long time preparing for this contest.

Advices from Constantinople are to June 23d. It was

# A BANK SWINDLED.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The Bridgeport Bank, of Bridgeport, (Conn.) was reently swindled out of \$1,200 by a shrewd operation on the part of a returned Californian named Geo. H. Duncan, a resident of Waterbury, (Vt.) It appears that some india, had an interview with the Sultan and assured him that he had the sympathy of the American people.

It was rumored that if France and England did not regard the occupation of the Principalities by Russia as an act of war, Turkey would not oppose their occupation, and negotiations would be resumed.

Provisions at Constantinople were enormously dear. The paper currency was daily sinking; trade stagnant; the silk crop almost a failure; opium abundant.

A despatch from Bucharest, July 2d, states that the body of the army intended to occupy Wallachis were that day crossing the Pruth, at Leova, Gen. Dandenburg commanding, and next day the body intended to occupy Moldavia would cross at Skouliany. The Hospodars have been assured that no change would be made in the government of the principalities. Gen. Luders, with his division, is to occupy Wallachis, and Gen. Daramburg Moldavia.

It is stated, on the authority of letters from St. Petersburgh, that the principalities will not be occupied at present with more than 25,000 mea.

We have advices from Constantinople of June 23d. A mediation, though generally considered impossible, is yet talked of, and Mezeroff, it is supposed, will be sent um be ancepted, the Russians would cross the Danabe.

We have little beyond rumor on which to found our opinion of the probabilities of actual hostilities. It was generally believed that England and France, having modified their policy, and not looking upon the occupation of the Principalities by Russia as an act of war, the Porte would not oppose by force that occupation, of the Principalities by Russia as an act of war, the Porte would not oppose by force that occupation, of the Principalities by Russia as an act of war, the Porte would not oppose by force that occupation, but would formally call all the Powers of Europe to observe existing treaties. Negotiations would then be resumed, the resulting treaties. Negotiations would then be resumed, the resulting the principalities and in the proper is the proper is the proper is th months since this individual made his appearance in this city with a large amount of gold dust and quartz in his

PRESERVING FRUIT IN BOTTLES .- Strawberries. berries, blackberries, currants, peaches, in fact any fruit may be preserved in air-tight bottles so as to retain its natural flavor, with but little labor or expense. The following is an excellent mode. lowing is an excellent mode:

"Fill the bottles quite full with fruit not quite ripe; place Czar. Having taken territory in pledge, Nicholas will scarcely diminish his demand. Turkey cannot admit the legality of the Russian occupation, but will not be likely to cross the Danube to force actual war. Neither will the Russians be apt to invade Turkey proper. Consequently the present depressing uncertainty may continue for some time longer.

It was rumored that a conference was to be held between France, England, Austria, and Prussia, to agree upon a protocol, to be submitted to Russia and Turkey.

"Fill the bottles quite full with fruit not quite ripe; place them, with the cork put lightly into them, in a copper with them, with the cork put lightly into them, in a copper with them, with the cork put lightly into them, in a copper with them, with the cork put lightly into them, in a copper with them, with the cork put lightly into them, in a copper with them, with the cork put lightly into them, in a copper with them, with the cork put lightly into them, in a copper with them, with the cork put lightly into them, in a copper with them, with the cork put lightly into them, in a copper with them, with the cork put lightly into them, in a copper with them, with the cork put lightly into them, in a copper with them, with the cork put lightly into them, in a copper with them, with the cork put lightly into them, in a copper with them, with the cork put lightly into them, in a copper with them, with the cork put lightly into them, in a copper with the cork put lightly into them, with the cork put lightly into them, in a copper with the cork put lightly into them, in a copper with the cork put lightly into them, with the cork put lightly into them,

Another mode is to tie the corks before putting the Count Nesselrode's circular by a despatch communicated to their agents abroad—a measure they were the more bound to take as the principal arguments of that